

White House of our pending trial and summon the President to answer the articles and send his counsel.

So the trial will commence in earnest on Tuesday.

First, Mr. President, some important good news for the country. We anticipate the Senate will finish the USMCA tomorrow and send this landmark trade deal to President Trump for his signature. This is a major victory for the administration, but more importantly, for American families.

Let me close with this: This is a difficult time for our country, but this is precisely the kind of time for which the Framers created the Senate. I am confident this body can rise above short-termism and factional fever and serve the long-term best interests of our Nation. We can do this, and we must.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all debate time on H.R. 5430 expire at 11 a.m. tomorrow; further, that prior to the expiration of debate time, it be in order for Senator TOOMEY, or his designee, to raise a budget point of order; and that if a point of order is raised, it be in order for Senator GRASSLEY, or his designee, to make a motion to waive the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this means we will have two rollcall votes tomorrow morning at 11 a.m.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for January 2020. This is my third scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2020 on September 9, 2019, as required by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, BBA19. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts agreed to in BBA19. In the Senate, this

information is used to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act CBA. The information included in this report is current through January 7, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on December 4, 2019, four measures with significant enforceable budgetary effects have been enacted.

The first measure enacted this reporting period, H.R. 5363, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act, FUTURE Act, cleared the Senate by voice vote and became P.L. 116-91. The bill included two provisions with significant cost over the 10-year period: a permanent extension of mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities and additional mandatory funding for the Pell Grant program. To offset these provisions, the measure allows the Department of Education to access taxpayer data when administering Federal student aid programs. Overall, CBO estimates that the FUTURE Act would reduce outlays by \$997 million in the first year, \$835 million over 5 years, and \$435 million over 10 years. This measure was charged to the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

The second measure enacted this reporting period was the conference report to accompany S. 1790, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020. This measure, which became P.L. 116-92 and was charged to the Armed Services Committee, authorized appropriations for the Nation's national defense apparatus for the current fiscal year. In addition to the authorization of funds, the conference report included changes in law, notably to the Survivor Benefit Program, that would affect direct spending and revenues. According to CBO's estimate, the measure would increase direct spending by \$5.6 billion over the 2020 to 2029 period.

The third measure, H.R. 1158, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, became P.L. 116-93. This bill provided funding for fiscal year 2020 programs within the jurisdictions of four Senate appropriations subcommittees, including Defense, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services and General Government, and Homeland Security. CBO estimated that the bill would bring total budget authority provided for programs covered by these four subcommittees to \$860.3 billion in fiscal year 2020. Of the amounts provided, \$767.6 billion was considered regular appropriations and \$92.6 billion qualified for cap adjustments under existing law.

The final measure with significant effects enacted this reporting period was H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020. This bill, which became P.L. 116-94, provided appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for the

remaining eight Senate appropriations subcommittees, extended numerous expiring programs and tax provisions, repealed several healthcare taxes, expanded access to retirement plans, provided additional resources for pensions for miners, and contained several provisions related to various foreign policy initiatives. CBO estimated that divisions A-H of the bill, which provided discretionary appropriations, would bring total appropriated budget authority for covered programs to \$539.9 billion in fiscal year 2020. Of the amount provided, \$520.4 billion was provided as regular appropriations and \$19.5 billion qualified for cap adjustments under existing law. CBO further estimated that divisions I-Q of the bill would increase deficits by \$408.9 billion over the 2020 through 2029 period. Divisions A-H were charged to the Appropriations Committee; divisions I and K were charged to the Banking Committee; division J was charged to the Foreign Relations Committee; division L was charged to the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee; divisions M, N, O, and Q were charged to the Finance Committee; and division P was charged to the Commerce Committee. The measure passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 23.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared tables A-D.

Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Legislation enacted to date has resulted in six authorizing committees breaching their allocations provided by BBA19. In total authorizing committees have breached outlay limitations by more than \$29.1 billion over the 2020 through 2029 period.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. The table shows that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for current the fiscal year. Those limits for regular discretionary spending are \$666.5 billion for accounts in the defense category and \$621.5 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending.

The 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs, in appropriations bills. Table C, which tracks the CHIMP limit of \$15 billion for 2020, shows the Appropriations Committee has complied with the CHIMP limit for this fiscal year. CHIMPs enacted as part of the 2020 appropriations cycle include \$5.7 billion from changes to the Crime Victims Fund and \$9.3 billion in changes to accounts related to the Children's Health Insurance Program.